

The educational concept, its structure, methodology and teaching tools of medieval Azerbaijan (X-XVI centuries)

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Abstract. Some issues of the medieval history of Azerbaijan in modern local and foreign historiography were considered in general. These studies mainly cover study areas (madrasah and Sufi associations) and some areas of culture (science, literature and architecture). In our research, we studied issues that have not been covered in our cultural history, including teaching time, levels, educational rules, textbooks, libraries, academic year, scholarships to students and teachers' salaries, orphans and homeless children. Since the rich cultural heritage of the Middle Ages was often studied in the light of political and social events, issues directly related to human life were in the background. However, the material, religious, legal and spiritual culture of the Middle Ages was often at the forefront of political events. The attention of medieval Azerbaijani rulers in many cases to the personality of the scientist and poet indicates the level and importance of the period of instruction. Sources tell of medieval Azerbaijan about the great number of scholars and educators, large and renowned libraries and the education of the people, who teach in many madrasahs, cities of great importance and even foundations of cities. During this period, we have witnessed some areas of science, in particular literature, political science (sofas and palace schools), as well as the widespread popularity of medicine. It is noteworthy that special schools functioned for the training of civil servants and statesmen, even state servicemen during the training period. As a result, interest in education in the Middle Ages was high. This, unlike what we thought in modern history, gives us grounds to say that medieval people are far beyond education and science and are illiterate.

Keywords:

teaching, lesson, school,
madrasa, student,
training, teacher, book,
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